The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette:

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUS.

No. 439.] THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1796. [Vol. IV.

PUBLIC SALES.

On Friday next, at 10 o'clock, will commence the sale of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

On a credit of six months for negotiable notes with approved endorsers—To those who purchase less than the amount of 20 dollars, cash will be expected.

ROGERSON & BENT, V. M.

January 26.

For Charter,

The Ship ELIZA,

JOHN BORROWDALE, Master;

Burthen 3000 barrels. Apply to

Wm. WILSON.

Jan. 25.

A School.

HAVING met with satisfactory encouragement, since the removal of my school from the court house of Fauquier, to my retired station in Prince William county, near the Red-house; I take occasion here to express my gratitude to the public for the favours which have been conferred upon, and for the confidence which has been reposed in me, as a professor in so important an office; trusting that, could I suppose it necessary, I might easily make it appear, by gentlemen of independence, erudition and candour, who have honored me with their attention at the examinations of my pupils, that presumptive evidence has been afforded of my having been faithful and strict in the performance of my duty—The present vacation will expire about the 20th inst. when the school will be again open for the reception of students; and of the branches which I have studied myself, I mean to profess, if time and the number of classics will admit of it, those only with which I have been much delighted, to wit: the Latin and Greek Languages, Arithmetic, Algebra, elementary geometry, trigonometry and practical geometry: but it should be observed, that I shall teach the sciences here mentioned in the order in which they stand above, it being the order required by the systems that obtained at Princeton College, when I was there, and which probably are taught there still. Also my students shall be exercised in writing, reading, public speaking, orthography, the etymologies of English words derived from the Latin and Greek; and those who may be somewhat advanced in the classics shall be instructed in English grammar, which is the mode adopted at the Princeton College.—On the 15th of June and the 16th of December, my school will be subjected to an examination, when gentlemen unbiassed, independent, free from faction, and of literary information, will both honor and oblige me by attending. On the days subsequent to the examinations, the students will exhibit in public speaking, and the vacations will ensue immediately: the first three weeks, and the second four. The prices of country produce and of commodities in general much inhanced, and the nominal value of money proportionably depreciated, I have determined to raise my price of tuition, for the present year, from six to seven pounds per ann. one half to be paid in advance, and the balance at the expiration of the year. Apprehending it might be misrepresented to my prejudice, I take the liberty, by way of anticipation, to announce to the public, that having from experience discovered that the rewards of teaching afford a very precarious subsistance, I have resolved to introduce agriculture upon my farm; but have employed a man to superintend that business for me; whence I may and do, here pledge my honor, that I will not in consequence thereof, submit to any diversion of attention from my school—inasmuch as from a particular fondness of classical studies, notwithstanding the dissuasions of some connections and friends, I attached myself at an early period of life to the profession in which I have embarked, conceiving it to be both honorable and eminently important to mankind; The public may rationally conclude that I shall continue in the prosecution of it, probably throughout life, and where I now am, let my encouragement be great or small. Various decent and reputable families in the neighborhood, and particularly side of the Broad-Run, have prepared for they on my reception of boarders, whom they will accommodate upon the most reasonable terms that can be expected. The period for which Mr. Thomas Russel and myself contracted to take boarders in co-partnership being now at an end, I shall undertake to accommodate a few upon my own footing, at the rate of eighteen pounds per annum, exclusive of bedding, and mending, except that of stockings; one half to be paid in advance, and the residue at the conclusion of the year. The morals of the youths shall be strictly overlooked, and those who may live with me, shall whilst the length of the nights will admit of it, be obliged to attend to their studies by candle-light.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

January 1, 1796.

To the Public.

BARBERING BUSINESS DISSOLVED.

NED FITZGERALD, Esq. Barber has dissolved partnership between himself and *John Delchae*—All those indebted to the said firm are desired to call on the said *Ned*, Esq. and make immediate payment; and those to whom *they* are indebted are desired to call on *John Delchae* for payment directly.

The said *Ned* returns his most sincere thanks to his customers in general for the generous support he has heretofore received, and by the strictest attention to his business hopes to merit their favor in future. *Edward Fitzgerald*, Esq. takes this way to inform his friends that he has travelled through Europe and America on purpose to acquire the *most noble art* of frizzing, shaving,* &c. He speaks Latin and sets razors Admirably.—*Sic transit gloria mundi.*

EDWARD FITZGERALD, Esq.

* He has seen with his own eyes the operations of the great national razor on Robespierre and other French *white boys*, who, to be sure, must be shaved close by their shoulders. Och, he was once near trying it his own self, but his friend Teague, coming up at the same time, says, arrah, now, my dear Fitz. how foolish you'll look in *Amerike*, when you would be after having your head comb'd and *find* you had *lost* it.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office Leesburg—If not taken up before the 1st day of April next, they will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead Letters.

A. James Anderson, near Difficult Bridge, Loudoun County.

B. Walter D. Brooke, near Red House, P. W. C.

C. Nicholas Comerford, Loudoun; Bryan Connor, care of Michael Kinsalah, Goose Creek; William Chamberlain, near Snickers's Gap, Londoun; Joseph Cummins, Loudoun County; the Commandants of the 56th and 57th Regiments, do.

F. Mason French, Loudoun; George Fielden do. Thomas Fouch, do.

G. James Garret, Loudoun, 2.

H. James Hobbs, Snickers's ferry; JohnHandy, Loudoun; Messrs. Thomas and James Hather, do. Robert Herriford, do. John Hurst, do. Moses Hopwood, near Newgate.

J. Wm. Jenkins, Loudoun.

L. John Larrowe, near Snickers's Gap; Col. Joseph Lane, Farmer's Delight; Thomas Lewis, near Centerville.

M. Henry Megary, Loudoun; Joseph Mershon, senr. do. Asa Moore, Waterford; James M'Ilheny, Esq.

N. William Neelson, care of Hugh Douglass, Loudoun.

O. Capt. Cornelius O'Laughlin, Middleburg, 2.

P. Col. Martin Pickket, F. C. H. Lesleer Puller, Loudoun; Mrs. Prescot, do. William H. Powell, Belfield Farm.

R. Matthew Rust, Loudoun; Sarah Russel, do. James Roddy, care of Gen. Mason.

S. Alexander Scott, care of Andrew Cockran, Loudoun.

T. Jonathan Taylor Loudoun, care of Jonathan Youre; Joseph Townsend, at Asa Moore's Waterford; David Thomas, Loudoun.

W. Henry Whaley, near Leesburg; William Woodford, near Snickers's Gap.

Y. John Young, Loudoun.

THOMAS LEWIS, P. M.

Leesburg Jan. 1, '96.

To be sold, at private Sale,

A MERCHANT MILL & PLANTATION situated on Muddy Run, which empties into th west branch of Octarara Creek, in Oxford Township Chester County, Pennsylvania, about 25 miles from Christiana Bridge, nearly the same distance from New-Port. The Mill is an over-shot, in good order; with two pair of stones, one being Burrs, the other Cologne; the stream a never failing one, and sufficient to turn four pair of stones: the worsts have not suffered by the late high freshes.

The plantation contains 300 acres, about 100 of which are cleared, and 25 acres of excellent watered meadow, and more may be made at a small expence; a dwelling-house is erected thereon, a barn and other improvements; a good spring of water near the door—The mill and plantation are now in the tenure of William Reed—the title indisputable. For terms apply to *Joseph Coleman*, Alexandria, or

THOMAS M'KEE,

Wilmington.

N. B. If not sold by the first of February, the Mill will be let on reasonable terms.

Decen.ber 4.

FOR SALE,

A Healthy likely young Negro man, about twenty one years of age, and very ingenious at any thing he is put to, and will make a good tradesman—Inquire of the Printer.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the House of Representatives of the United States, in the case of Robert Randal and Charles Whitney—Published by order of the House of Representatives.

IN THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[*Continued.*]

Thursday, December 31, 1795.

The speaker laid before the house, a letter from Robert Randal, in custody of the serjeant, "stating, that the engagements of the gentlemen of the bar of this city, will prevent them from assisting him as counsel, until Saturday evening; and praying a farther postponement of the proceedings respecting him, until the earliest part of next week," which was read: whereupon,

Ordered, That further time be allowed the said Robert Randal, until Monday next, in conformity to his request.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee of privileges, to whom it was referred to consider and report on the proper mode of conducting the further enquiry, and the trial in the case of Robert Randal and Charles Whitney, made a report, which was read, and debate arising thereon,

An adjournment was called for.

Friday, January 1, 1796.

The house resumed the consideration of the report from the committee of privileges, to whom it was referred to consider and report the proper mode of conducting the further enquiry, and the trial in the case of Robert Randal and Charles Whitney; and the said report being again read, and amended at the clerk's table, was, on the question put thereupon, agreed to by the house, as followeth:

That the proper mode of conducting the further enquiry, and the trial in the case of Robert Randal and Charles Whitney, will be, to proceed, first, with a further hearing of Robert Randal, at the bar of the house.

That the information that has been given against the said Robert Randal and Charles Whitney, be reduced to writing, and signed by the informants themselves, respectively, and entered at large on the journal. That the said information be read to the prisoner and that they be called upon by the speaker, to declare what they have to say, in their defence.

That if the said prisoners shall offer any parole evidence, in their exculpation, the same shall be heard at the bar of the house; excepting the members of the house, who may give their testimony on oath in their place; and no question shall be put to any member, on the part of the prisoner, by way of cross examination, except leave be first given by the house, and every such question shall be put by the speaker; and that the judge of the district of Pennsylvania be requested to attend, for the purpose of administering an oath of affirmation, to all witnesses. That all questions, on the part of the house, to be asked of the said witnesses, shall be put by the speaker.

That on every debate, the prisoners and their counsel shall be directed to withdraw; and that when they shall have concluded their defence, and are withdrawn, the sense of the house shall be taken, on the guilt or innocence of the prisoners, respectively.

Monday, January 4, 1796.

Pursuant to the proceedings of the house on Friday last, Mr. Smith of South Carolina, Mr. Murray of Maryland, Mr. Giles of Virginia, and Mr. Buck of Vermont, delivered in at the clerk's table, their several informations, in writing, subscribed with their names, respectively, in the case of Robert Randal and Charles Whitney, which are as follow:

William Smith, one of the representatives of the state of South Carolina, in the Congress of the United States, declares—

That on Tuesday last, the twenty-second instant, a person who called himself Randal, and who is said to be from the state of Maryland, applied to him at his lodgings, in the city of Philadelphia, and requested a private and confidential conversation of an hour, which the informant agreed to; and at the time appointed, which was the same evening, the said Randal being alone with the informant, communicated to him a proposal for procuring from the legislature of the United States, a grant of about eighteen or twenty millions of acres, in the north western territory, between lakes Michigan, Huron and Erie. That the said Randal observed, that the grant he proposed, would be of great service to the United States, from the persons who would be interested therein, (to wit; certain Canada merchants, at or near Detroit, whose names he did not mention) having a great influence over the Indians, who were not pacified by the late treaty concluded with Gen. Wayne; and that the said persons would extinguish the Indian claims, at their own expense; and after setting forth the saving of expense, by the cessation of the Indian war, and other reasons to induce a belief that the proposed grant would be of public utility, he proceeded to inform the informant

that the intention was to divide the land into about forty shares, twenty-four of which would be allowed to, or distributed among such persons (meaning as this informant understood him, from the whole purport of his conversation members of Congress,) as would favour the measure: that of these twenty-four shares he had the management or distribution of twelve, for the southern part, (meaning, as the informant understood, the southern members of congress) and another person, whose name he did not mention, had the distribution of the other twelve, for the eastern part, (still as the informant understood, and believes, meaning as aforesaid.) That he, the said Randal, proposed subdividing the said shares into so many portions, as to have a sufficiency to obtain a majority (meaning, as the informant understood him, a majority of congress) and that gentlemen, after the session was over, or when they returned to private life, might then have such parts of shares, as the said twenty-four shares would be reserved or such of them as would favour the business, on the same terms as the original associators.

That the view of him, the said Randal, and of those concerned with him, was to present a memorial, on the following Monday, to Congress to obtain the said grant for a small price, mentioning half a million of dollars; and that he supposed the land was worth more than two shillings an acre. On taking leave he pressed the informant for an early and decisive answer to the foregoing proposals; to which the informant replied, that he would not wish to see him again before Friday morning, and requested him to call on him at Congress, and not at his lodgings; but the house did not sit on Friday, and the informant has not seen him since. The informant further says, that the foregoing is the substance and purport of the communication to him made by the said Robert Randal, on the subject above set forth; and that the impression clearly made on the mind of the informant, by the overtures, was, that under a pretext of public utility, the object of the application was, to secure the informant's influence, as a member of Congress, by a temptation of great personal advantage. That the imformant, the next morning, communicated the substance of the foregoing to Mr. Murray, one of the members from Maryland, and consulted him on the most proper mode of proceeding on so delicate an occasion; that Mr. Murry advised a consultation with Mr. Henry, of the Senate; and that in consequence of such consultation with Mr. Murray and Mr. Henry, on the following day (Thursday) it was resolved, that the informant should immediately communicate the whole transaction to the President of the United States; which he accordingly did.

(Signed)

WILLIAM SMITH.

To be continued.

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 22, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscription Book is kept open at the Bank for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the augmented stock, and will continue open until the whole number of shares are filled up.

By order of the board,

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

N. B. Any Bank paper from Philadelphia to Alexandria, will be taken for the mony to be paid at the time of subscribing.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 21st January next, a subscription will be opened at the Court-house in this town, under the direction of the President and Directors of the Bank, for an augmentation of Seventeen Hundred and Fifty shares to the capital of the Bank of Alexandria, agreeably to an act of Assembly, and continue open for 30 days, or until the whole are subscribed—each share is two hundred dollars and payable in the following manner, viz.

Ten dollars for each share at the time of subscribing—Forty dollars more in 60 days—Twenty-five dollars more in 90 days—Fifty dollars more in 105 days—and Seventy-five dollars more in 165 days from the time of opening the subscription.

By order of the President and Directors,

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

Alex. Dec. 11, '95.

The subscriber's property, fronting on Union and extending from Wolfe to Duke-streets,

having suffered material injury by persons digging and carrying land and dirt therefrom, she hereby gives notice that a trespasser hereafter will be prosecuted.

B. KIRK.

A Valuable Mill-Seat.

TO be let for a term of years, a valuable and eligible MILL-SEAT, on the river Potomak, in the county of Loudoun, 18 miles above the Great Falls of Potomak, 35 from the city of Washington, and 3 miles from Leesburgh. This situation is in the heart of a fertile and well settled part of the country, where wheat is the principal article of cultivation. The advantages of water transportation to the markets of George-Town, the city of Washington, and Alexandria, from this place, makes it peculiarly an object for those who may be disposed to engage in the milling business.

The above mentioned seat is on a never failing Limestone stream, generally known by the name of the Big Springs, and has all the advantages which are well known to result from so favourable a situation.

Particulars may be known by applying to the proprietor near the spot.

BURGESS BALL.

December 12, 1795.

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

TO MR. WILLIAM WILLCOCKS.

THE public, Mr. Willcocks, have neither interest nor confidence in your judgment, character or assertions—But it has a considerable interest in the space which your lucubrations frequently occupy in newspapers, a space which might otherwise be filled with something either amusing or useful. I presume that the violence of your stile induces many printers to publish, least the party under which you appear to be a kind of irregular volunteer, (for neither side will trust you) should charge them with partiality; it is to be deplored that faction and party should have gone such lengths as to have given an echo to the performances of William Willcocks.

I suppose that your malignant, vindictive, coarse, indelicate stile, flows from an untranquilised mind, which stimulates eternally to annoy and disturb the rest of mankind—for even your friendships are pestilential, your plaudits are censures. To your enemies, the epithets *Liar*, Rascal, Coward, Villain, or expressions which import them, are squeezed into every sentence—witness your rodomontade to Mr. Genet, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Dallas.

In politics you change even with the day, and *harnessed* in your ephemeron *habiliments* you cut, slash and damn even the friends and associates of a preceding day; without giving them the notice of your non-version.

When Mr. Genet arrived you addressed, on your own account, and presented under the signature of William Willcocks, a frantic, incoherent rhapsody, which groaned with coarse compliment and fulsome adulation. Mr. Genet neither ought nor did he take notice of you—at this you were offended, and you next appeared as a lame advocate for the bad cause of Jay and King—he permitted you to bark until you barked yourself quiet. Mr. Randolph has pursued the same plan, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Dallas will not foul his pen in a controversy where even victory would be dishonorable, and where all that he can do is to expose the ravings of a maniac.

You say that Mr. Dallas's denial of a charge is not a proof of his innocence, and hence you attempt to ridicule his legal knowledge.—Is it possible, Mr. Willcocks, that your brain is so addled by the *fumes of festivity* or *political intoxication*, thus to violate some of the first principles of law—1. That no man is to be his own accuser—2. That men are presumed innocent until convicted—3. That it is the province of the accuser to support his accusation, and not the duty of the accused to make other manifestations of innocence than to meet the charge and the testimony. As you are a practising lawyer, this becomes a point of delicacy—if pushed too far may injure your practice, therefore I'll drop the curtain as to it, for I wish you no ill.

You make it criminal in Mr. Dallas, to have emigrated from a land which is not free, to reside in a country where liberty has erected her standard—If it be criminal for strangers to fly to our country and join in the JOPÆANS which we chaunt in the Temple of freedom, then it is more criminal in us to expand to them the arms of inviting friendship,—it is a crime Mr. Willcocks, which a time serving incendiary and an inflammatory cats-paw and scribbler, such as you, would never commit.—You then attempt to be witty on the word libel, and sarcastically admit the propriety as used by Mr. Dallas, alledging that in his *native country the doctrine is, that truth is a libel.* I have been told that Mr. Dallas is an Irishman, and that an Irish jury have decided that truth is no libel, if I am right you will have sacrificed a fact to make your witticism.

In your epistle to Mr. Randolph, you place yourself at the head of an army of ghosts, and pathetically invoke the shades of Warren, Montgomery and Mercer. Do you know the private history of these characters? Montgomery was an Irishman of some rank in the British army; Mercer, a Scotchman whose rank was acquired because he had been an officer in the same service; and the celebrated Paul Jones was an Englishman. According to your verdict against Mr. Dallas, all these heroes would be infamous, and yet you invoke them as your tutelary Gods.

Fumes of festivity—harnessed in habiliments——oh fie! oh fie! Mr. Willcocks, from what authority do you derive such LINGO, let your metaphors be proper,† your language correct, your stile chaste and gramatical, and we will pardon your lexiphanicisms, and your want of truth, reason, or argument,

In your war of words for Jay and King, you say

Genet and Washington how they sound,
Like a feather and ten thousand pound.

If this is poetry any man may write poetry, and Horace was mistaken when he said—*Poeta nascitur, et non fit.* To make your infamous jingle you sacrifice propriety by omitting the *s* final in *pound*. Such things, Mr. Willcocks, cannot, must not be forgiven you——To your couplet I answer in rhymes also—

Reason and Willcocks when they meet
Produce a contrast more complete,
Genet with Washington may hold degree,
But Reason and Willcocks can ne'er agree.
If to Washington thou art a friend,
You hurt the cause you seek to mend.
What?—can a Willcocks aid the fame
Of his immortal Godlike name!

† *On metaphors read No. 595, 8th volume of the Spectator.*

To take a complete view of your various rodomondates, would neither entertain nor benefit the public, and I should commit the fault of which I complain. As a friend to the press, I have given a summary of your portrait—if it should tend to reform or correct your untranquilised and inebriated mind, my purpose will be answered. But whither or not, I shall leave you to your lucubrations, with the hope that you will be treated with that contempt which you have so much merited.—If you enquire who is the author, the answer will ever be

IGNOSCO.

Virginia, January 1796.

NOTE.

☞ "I presume that the *violence of your stile,*" &c. —*A very pretty compliment to a printer's understanding truly. And what, Sir, do you presume, induced a publication of your* rodomontade? *Was it its* "malignant, vindicative, coarse, indelicate, stile?" *or to shew that there are others who can* "cut, slash, *and* damn" *as well as Mr. Willcocks? You may be right in the opinion, that* "*any man can write poetry,*" *such as Mr. Willcocks's, and as an instance, besides yourself, take the following parody of your rhyming answer to Mr. W's jingling couplet:*

Reason and Ignosco, when they meet
Will form a contrast that's more complete
Than Washington is to Genet
Or aye to no, or no to aye.

POLITICAL CREED.

[From the JERSEY CHRONICLE, edited by Mr. Philip Freneau.]

1. I believe that the produce of our farms never commanded a more generous price—and that farmers, mechanics and merchants—that our country in general never was in a more flourishing situation than at present.

2. I believe, had certain persons succeeded in their attempts to plunge us into the war which now rages among the European nations, instead of the height of prosperity which we enjoy, we should with them, *now* be groaning under ten thousand woes.

3. I believe that George Washington, under providence, has been the happy mean of our having escaped the thunder and the flames of war which terrify and envelope Europe—and consequently the mean of that tranquility and unexampled prosperity to which we are exalted—and from whence we look down with pity on Europe flowing with blood, and pale with famine.

4. I believe that it was because the lord loved America that he gave us a Washington—a man qualified with wonderful exactness for those important stations which he filled—as a general he was a Joshua—as a lawgiver he is a Moses—but, *as to great and trying occasions* he is a WASHINGTON, possessing a mind, which though placid and serene as the evening sun, yet rising and expanding as the light of the morning, never fails to equal the occasion.

5. I believe that the virulent abuse, dealt out by Valerius, and others, has enkindled indignation against its authors, but not excited suspicion against our political father.

6. I believe that the unprejudiced and thoughtful, who carefully view our political situation, see abundant cause for gratitude and praise to the supreme author of good, and under him to those whom he has made instruments of it, to us.

7. I believe it to be matter of humiliation that human nature is so depraved, that one can be found, who, like Valerius, is lost to gratitude and goodness, and whose heart seems to be soil-fitted for the growth of hatred and envy, those plants of hell.

8. If the declaration be true, "that he is agitated by the devil" who plunders another of a few shillings, as set forth by indictments in our courts of justice—then I believe it will be hard to tell how many legions agitated Valerius when he cried "havoc with millions, and down with the man who opposes*."

THE MONMOUTH FARMER.

Monmouth, Dec. 21.

* *This is the general purport, or rather the sum of those pieces signed Valerius, and circulated among us.*

THOUGHTS ON IMPRISONMENT,

AND PATICULARLY FOR DEBT.

From the Baltimore Telegraph.

Prisons are fatal to the health, liberty and morals of men. To preserve health, man has need of pure air, frequent exercise, and wholesome food. In a prison, the air is infected; there is no space for exercise, and the food is often detestable. A man is in health only when he is with beings who love him, and by whom he is beloved. In a prison he is with strangers and with criminals; there can exist no society between them, or if it does, he must be obliged to struggle without ceasing, against the horrid principles of these wicked men, which is a torment to him, or he adopts their principles, and becomes like them. A man by living constantly with fools, becomes a fool himself; every thing in life is contagion and correspondence.

By imprisonment you snatch a man from his family, his friends, and every thing endearing; you deprive him of their consolation and succour: you plunge him into grief and mortification: you cut him off from all those consolations and connections which render his existence of any importance. He is like a plant, torn up by the roots, and severed from its natural soil; and how will you expect it to exist?

The man who has a long time languished in a prison,

who has experienced frequent convulsions of rage and despair, is no longer the same being on quitting this abode, that he was when he entered it. He returns to his family, from whom he has been long separated; he no more meets from them, or experiences in himself, the same attachments and the same tenderness. The finer feelings of the soul are blunted, altered, enfeebled or destroyed.

In putting a man into prison, you subject him to the power of the jailor, the person who keeps him there, and to all the ministers of oppression. Before all and each of these cruel men, he is obliged to abase himself; to disguise his sentiments; to constrain his passions; in order that his misery may not be encreased. This state of humiliation and constraint is horrible to him, and besides it renders his masters imperious, unjust, vexatious and wicked.

To oblige a freeman to use supplication, is to him a lasting injury; it is an injury to society. It is thus men are prepared to crouch and obey the mandates of a tyrant. The tree that is once bent from its natural form never acquires it again.

The laws which ordain the Habeas Corpus are wise and natural; but they do not ordain it in all cases. A prisoner for debt, who cannot obtain surety, must remain a prisoner. In some cases he is not to be released from confinement, and starving, on any other condition, than the payment of his debts; that being the satisfaction due by construction of some laws, to the unfeeling creditor. A man accused of a capital offence, who will probably be acquitted on trial, cannot obtain the benefit of this law. These are abuses. Would it not be much more simple to imitate the Indians, to grant every man the privilege of his own house for a prison, though you are obliged to put a centenel at his door: and for those that have not houses of their own, or may not be relied on, establish a public house, where they can pursue their occupations—work, or be made to work?

The encrease in the quantity of useful labour in society, will be considered by all wise legislators, as an objection of far more importance, than the gratification of any local temper or passion, that are governed seemingly by the pretext of preventing frauds by debtors, while the frauds of creditors, to ensnare unhappy debtors, are wholly left out of sight.

If any such regulations are here suggested, are necessary for any society, it is surely for the one which has good morals, and wishes to preserve them. If they are any way practicable, it is among a people where great crimes are rare. It is to be hoped then, that the United States of America in congress assembled, will disengage themselves from all foreign precedents, and give a world other great examples of justice, humanity and policy.

It may not be amiss to recollect, that the republic of Rome was often convulsed by the insurrections of miserable debtors and slaves, to which state debtors were consigned. It may be recollected also, that such frequently composed the greater number of the armies of profligate leaders, who turned their arms against their country, for plunder and revenge.

It is a question, whether it would not be productive of more morality, of more industry, of more faithfulness, and of more security to honest creditors, in a society, to lessen the afflicted public victims of debts—to lessen the depravity inseparable from licentious jails. Numbers who were insolvents, and humanely treated, have become useful members of society. Few or none who were treated with extreme rigour, were able to stand the shock, but become pests of society. Almost all who have been left any character, have at least affected good morals and industry—Vindictive, blind creditors would destroy their own property, morals and character.

It is become good policy to relax the punishment of felons, as more productive of reformation. The commission of crimes has been found to lessen, wherever the experiment has been fairly made. We have a recent instance announced by the highest authority, of a neighbouring state, eminent for her wisdom.

Where can an instance be shewn, that morality, the security of credit, or any other advantage was produced by unseasonable severity. Men are inspired with just and generous sentiments, when treated with lenity and confidence: whereas rigour and diffidence are seldom productive of any good to those who exercise them.

A CALM OBSERVER.

From the (N. Y.) MINERVA.

It is a most gratifying circumstance that by the publication of Mr. Randolph's book and other disclosures, the President has recovered the confidence of his opposers. The tongue of calumny is struck dumb! The most violent of his late enemies openly declare they have been misled and deceived in regard to the president.

The certain consequence of these truths, is, that all the publications against him, by Varelius, Bellisarius, & others, who have filled the opposition papers, have been one strain of invective, slander, and falsehood. By admitting they *have been deceived*, they admit that no *confidence* can be placed in the writers against the administration. This consequence is inevitable. The democrats cannot evade it.

Thus are honest well meaning people forever the dupes of a *few artful* leaders. Thus have the French been deluded by royalist priests and jacobin clubs, and led on to shed each others blood. The people are *honest*—they can as a body have no motives, to *think wrong* or to *do wrong*. Their *true interest* is always the *public good*—They always have this in view and rarely or never would mistake it, if they were not led astray, by artful men's misrepresentations. The people of this country would never have a suspicion of the President's virtue and republicanism had it not been for the continual streams of falsehood and slander, which issued from certain newspapers the summer past. May disappointment and chagrin forever be the lot of Valerius, Bellisarius, Cicero, and all their coadjutors! Virtue, integrity, and true patriotism, will forever triumph over their base and traiterous artifices!

Public Sales.

On Saturday at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, a number of

Looking Glasses,

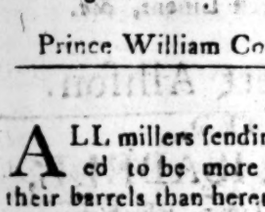
Together with a general Assortment of

Wet and Dry Goods.

ROGERSON & BENT.

Jan. 28.

For Sale or Freight,



THE SCHOONER

BETSEY,

Burthen 350 barrels, lying at Gilpin's wharf she is well found and sails fast. Also for sale on board said vessel, Cape Wine, Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels, Candles, Chocolate and Aloes in boxes, Sole Leather, Shoes, Duck, India Cotton Sheeting, and Muslins. Any person wishing to purchase said vessel or cargo may know the terms by applying to the Master on board.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing in any goal, so that the owner may get him again, a runaway slave the property of JOHN TAYLOE, Esq. by the name of GOWEN, he is a bright mulatto, and has been bred a miller, he is about 28 or 30 years of age, of middling stature, and active and well made, and is a sensible artful fellow and may get a forged pass as a freeman, he had on when he went away a grey mixed cloth coat, and brown cloth overalls, country shoes and stockings, a leather apron and a white hat, his clothes and hat are much dusted with flour from the mill, he may have taken other clothes with him, which I am not acquainted with and cannot describe, and may also change those he generally wore in the mill, he absconded from the said Tayloe's mill at Neabsco Furnace near Dumfries, on Tuesday evening last. The above reward will be paid, and reasonable charges allowed if brought to the subscriber living at Neabsco Furnace.

WM. BEALE, jun.

Prince William County, Jan. 21, 1796.

Notice.

ALL millers sending Flour to this market, are requested to be more particular in the size and quality of their barrels than heretofore.—As some are yet at a loss to know the size required, I here set it down, to wit: 27 inches in length, and 17 inches diamiter in the head; they are likewise requested to be uniform in their brands; in addition to the distinguishable brand of their Mill, No. 2, 196 with Superfine in full on all they judge of that quality. Those who do not comply with the above directions must expect to pay the penalties prescribed by law.

D. DOUGLASS. Flour Inspector.

☞ The Printers of the Winchester and Martinsburg papers will confer a favour on some of their subscribers by a republication of the above.

Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1795.

Notice.

The Members of "The Mechanical Relief Society of Alexandria" are hereby informed that their stated quarterly meeting will be held at William M'Knight's on Monday the 1st day of February next, at half past 7 o'clock P. M.

By order of the President,

Wm. SUMMERS, Sec'ry.

January 22.

H. Wilbar

BEGS leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that Spring Garden is again open.

January 23.

MRS. TRUGEN,

IN consequence of the late decease of her husband, judges it advisable to decline the business of Storekeeping, and begs leave to inform the Ladies of Alexandria, that she has taken an apartment in the house occupied by Mr. STEEL, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, near the wharf in Prince street, where she will immediately open the business of MANTUA-MAKER, and other branches of needle-work—as her sole attention will be employed in this line, and all possible care taken to please, she hopes to receive every due encouragement from her fellow-citizens.

Alexandria, Jan. 22, 1796.

City of Washington, January 11, '96.

Wanted

AT the Capitol and President's house 120 Good Labourers to be hired by the year. Sixty Dollars per annum and accommodations will be given—the masters finding them cloaths: if sick they will be attended by a physician at the public expence—no deduction for time on account of sickness; but the labourers must not be withdrawn from public employment earlier than the 20th December next.—Wages to be paid quarterly.

For the commr's of the City of Washington,

ELISHA O. WILLIAMS.

Alexandria, January 28.

AUTHENTIC.

Extract of a letter from James Simpson, Consul of the United States, at Gibraltar, dated at that place, November 4, 1795, and received by a vessel lately arrived at New-York, by the Secretary of State.

"If this vessel has a speedy passage to New-York, she may carry the first news of the treaty between the United States and Spain being signed, which took place at Madrid the 27th of last month; and the 3d inst. Mr. Pinckney, and Mr. Short, I understand, set out for France."

It is asserted in the Norfolk Herald, on the authority of Capt. Lobdell, arrived there from Portsmouth, (Eng.) that no troops had embarked at that place on the 8th of November owing to severe and continued gales of wind: Capt. Lobdell says, when he was clearing out his vessel, several masters of the transports came to enter protests at the custom house, their vessels having been driven on shore.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, received by Saturday's Mail.

"A letter is in this city from London, mentioning that 63,000 men were, at the time of writing, (it is strange the letter has no date) assembled in arms in George's Fields. It is curious, that tho' a circumstance of such importance had taken place, none of the newspapers had taken the least notice of it. The Writer supposes that the editors, finding the period had arrived when one side or the other must be taken decidedly, were balancing which party to advocate, or probably waiting the issue. The letter also mentions that government had ordered into the city, a certain additional number of troops, but had taken no step."

The gentleman who communicated the foregoing, assures us that he received it from very respectable authority, and that no doubt rests on his mind, but that the letter alluded to is actually received. [*Maryland Journal.*]

NOTICE.

THE EAGLE TAVERN in the town of Leesburg lately occupied by ELIZABETH ROPER, dec'd. will be continued by her children, who take this method of soliciting the patronage of a generous public, so long as their exertions to please may merit.

I WILL sell on reasonable terms for ready money, a parcel of full blooded horses, and fifteen likely negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children.

THACKER WASHINGTON.

King George County, January 15, 1795.

Notice to the Cavalry

THOSE of my troop who retain any of the arms and accoutrements drawn upon the late western expedition, are requested to deliver them up to me. The Secretary of war having issued orders for collecting them.

ELISHA C. DICK.

Alexandria January 18, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber the 11th instan *a negro wench* named JENNY, commonly called FANNY, aged 17 years and about 5 feet 2 inches high, very black, speaks full and thick. She was formerly the property of Mr. John Watts, of this place, and since of Mr. W. Burd from whom the subscriber purchased her. She had on when she ran away a short calico jacket, chocolate ground with white spots, white linen petticoat, dark mixed ribbed worsted hose, red and yellow cotton handkerchief, with green border. The above reward will be paid to whoever secures her so that I may get her again, if out of the county, or Five Dollars if taken within the County, and all reasonable charges. Whoever harbours said Negro may expect to be prosecuted.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE.

Jan. 1. '96.

W. Tonkin,

JOINER, CABINET MAKER and GLAZIER,

BEGS leave to inform the public of his having commenced business in the back part of the house lately occupied by Mr. Sweeney, in King-street, and flatters himself that by an indefatigable attention he will merit the favors of those who may be pleased to honor him with their commands.

Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1794.

A Cook wanted for a Tavern.

LIBERAL wages will be given to one who can come well recommended—a single man would be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.

WHEREAS the Partnership of Darling & Earp is to be dissolved on the 1st day of February next, all those who have any demands against them are desired to bring them in for settlement; and those who are indebted to them are desired to make payment on or before the 1st day of February, 1796.

DARLING & EARP.

Alexandria, Dec. 1, '95.

Poet's Corner.

On the POLITICAL JUGGLERS.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

WHAT is't to you who guides the state,
Who's small in favour or who's great,
Who are the ministers or spies,
Who votes for places, or who buys.

The world will still be rul'd by knaves,
And fools contending to be slaves;
Small things my friends, serves to support
Life, troublesome at best and short.

Our youth runs back, occasion flies,
Grey hairs come on and pleasure dies—
Who would the present blessing lose
For empire, which he cannot use?

Kind providence has some supplied
With what to others is denied,
Virtue, which teaches to condemn
And scorn ill actions and ill men.

Beneath some forest's lonely shade
On beds of moss, reflective, laid
While we our present hours improve
Let's drink success to those we love.

For Freight

THE SCHOONER

FELICITY

OF ALEXANDRIA.

SHE is a remarkable fine sailer, and those who please to employ her, may depend upon having their business done with punctuality and dispatch—For terms, apply to

EPHRAIM WEYLIE.

Alexandria. January 6, '96.

For Sale,

The Sloop POLLY,

Burthen 31 Tons

lying at Hamilton's wharf—she is well found and sails fast

ALSO,

One thousand bushels of Coal.

Any person wishing to purchase said vessel or cargo, may know the terms by applying to the master on board.

Jan. 13.

At a Court continued and held for Loudon County, November the 12th, 1795.

Leven Powell, Complinant,
AGAINST
Achiles Helm, commonly known by the name of Zachariah Helm, eldest son and heir at law, of Leonard Helm, deceased. Defendant. } In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his ~~appearance~~ and given security according to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing, by an affidavit, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; it is ordered that unless he enter his appearance and give security, according to law and the rules of this Court, a decree shall be entered against him at March Court next, agreeable to the prayer of the said complainant's bill; and it is further ordered and decreed that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette, and published at the door of the Court-house of the said County or twomonths successively.

C. BINNS, Clerk

Notice!

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, as he expects to leave this place in a short time; and those having claims against him are requested to bring them forward for settlement.

BARTIMEUS WHITE,

Who has on hand a general assortment of

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Shoes,

Which will be disposed of cheap for Cash.

Alexandria, December 24, 1795.

FOR SALE

A Valuable HOUSE & LOT, in the Town of Alexandria, on the upper corner of Fairfax and Princess Streets. I deem it unnecessary to mention the particularss as those who wish to purchase may know them and be shewn the premises, by applying to Mr. *Edward Ramsay*, in said Town, or to the Subscriber, living in Frederick County, Virginia.

REZIN DUVALL.

December 10, 1795.

Wanted to Hire

A NEGRO GIRL, who understands plain house work, and who can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Apply to the Printer.

Alexandria, January 6, 1796.

Mandeville and Jamesson

HAVE for sale at their store on Fairfax street, the following articles, which they will dispose of by wholesale and retail, for cash or the usual credits, viz.

Jamaica and Windward Island Rum;
Cogniac Brandy;
Holland Geneva;
London bottled Porter;

Madeira, Sherry, Port, Claret, } *WINES of the best quality in casks & bottles;*
Lisbon, Calcavella, Malaga, Teneriffe, } *Do. do. in pipes quarter casks*

Muscovado Sugars in hhds. & barrels.
Loaf and lump do. in barrels;

Souchong, Hyson, } *TEAS of different qualities.*
Young Hyson, Imperial, } *Do. of the best do.*

Havannah Segars in boxes;

Bourbon Coffee, Green do. } *In bags and barrels.*

Coffee in bags;
Pepper in do.

Mace and ground ginger, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, cloves and allspice, with a variety of pickles and mustard in bottles.

☞ *Wanted to hire*—An able bodied free man, as a Porter—good wages will be given and it is expected none

Apply who cannot give sufficient proof of sobriety and honesty.

Alexandria, Nov. 3, 1795.

For Sale.

LOAF and lump SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Muscovado SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Imperial and young Hyson TEAS by the chest or smaller quantity,
Jamaica and Antigua Rum by the hhd. or barrel,
Old Cogniac Brandy by the barrel or gallon,
Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga Wines in quarter casks,
Claret in cases of 2¼ doz. each,
Bottled Porter by the barrel of 3 doz. each,
Molasses by the hhd. or barrel.
Glass ware assorted in barrels,
10 by 8 Window Glass,
Fig blue by the cag,
8d. 12d. and 20d. nails,
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
Dutch Linens, &c.

Robert Allison.

JUST IMPORTED,

By POMERY & ISABELL,

In the Peggy, arrived at George-Town, which they now offer for Sale, at their Store in King-Street,

A neat Assortment of

Manchester Goods,

Of remarkably low Sterling prices;
A large, new and elegant assortment of

Gilt & plated, burnished & common Metal Buttons;

Handsome

New Carpeting;

A quantity of

Cotton and Worsted Hosiery:

These, and many other articles, they have on hand (as the Fall Season for selling is somewhat advanced) they are determined to render low, but they will make it an object worthy particular attention for Cash.

N. B. As Mr. Pomery, of this house, on his return from England, ~~has~~ arrived at the Northward, he is daily expected with an additional supply of Goods.

Alexandria, Nov. 12, 1795.

ANDREW WALES

Takes this method of acquainting his friends and the public in general,

THAT HE HAS FOR SALE,
At his BREWERY,
STRONG & SMALL

B E E R.

He has also

GRAINS & YEAST

For Sale,

And continues to purchase Barley as usual.

N. B. Hops for sale by the bag or smaller quantity

Alexandria, Dec. 6, '95.

☞ THE Partnership of *Thomas Williams & Joseph Cary*, under the firm of *Williams & Cary*, being this day dissolved, by mutual consent, they earnestly request all those indebted to them will immediately pay their respective balances; and all those who have any demands against them are requested to bring them in for liquidation.

THOMAS WILLIAMS,
JOSEPH CARY.

Alexandria, December 31, 1795.

☞ The subscriber intends to confine himself to the Commission Business, and will be happy in receiving the Orders of his Friends, assuring them the utmost attention to their interest will be constantly exerted.

T. WILLIAMS.

Lime-stone and Lime wanted

THE Directors of the Potomack Company wish to purchase Three Thousand Cubic Feet of Lime-stone, each piece to be not less than two feet by four, nor less than four inches thick—also a quantity not less than Six Thousand Bushels of good unslacked Lime; to be delivered at the lower end of the Canal, at the Great Falls, one sixth part of each article before the 15th of March next; one sixth by the first of April following, and the remainder before the 15th of May next.—Those who wish to contract for either or both these articles, will please to send their proposals in writing to either of the Directors, at George-Town or Alexandria, before the first Monday in February next. The payments will be made agreeable to the sellers.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President.
G. GILPIN, J. KEITH, } Directors at Alexandria.
J. TEMPLEMAN, T. LEAR, } Directors at George Town.

Potomack Company.

THE Stockholders on the new subscription to the Potomack Company, are required to pay to *William Hartshorne*, Treasurer, on or before the first day of March next, ten pouns per cent. on the amount of each share by them held.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President.
GEORGE GILPIN,
JAMES KEITH,
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
TOBIAS LEAR, } Directors.

Alex. Dec. 22, 1795.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *Richard Lee*, late of Lee-Hall, in Westmoreland County are requested to bring them in, that they may be adjusted; and all persons who are indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to me.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Administrator.

Loudoun County, October 6, 1795.

By virtue of the powers vested in us by an act of the General Assembly of the state of Maryland, entitled, an act for erecting a bridge over the Eastern Branch of Potomac river,

WE do hereby give notice that books will be opened by us at Leslie's Tavern in the city of Washington, on the fourth Monday in February next for receiving and entering subscriptions for shares in the said bridge, which are two hundred dollars each, and will be collected at such times, and in such portions as the work may require.

N. B. The Act is published in the Federal Intelligencer and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

NOTLEY YOUNG,
Danl. CARROLL of Duddington,
Wm. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
GEORGE WALKER,

☞ The opening of the books is postponed till the fourth Monday in February as above.

Washington, December 17th, 1795.

I have now on hand, which I will

sell low for cash, viz. 8 by 10, 10 by 12 and 12 by 14 window glass, white soap of an excellent quality by the box, tanners,' lamp and linseed oil, by the barrel, one thousand gallons of Stone Ware assorted, with an assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and painters' Colours

George Drinker.

Alexanria, 8mo. 17, 1795.

Copper and Tin Manufactory.

JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Lynchburg to this place in a house in King-street, two doors above M'Knight's tavern, where he intends to carry on his business in all its various branches, such as making and mending all kind of gold, silver, copper and tin work. He likewise tins old copper tea kettles, sauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his business, may be had either by wholesale or retail, and those who buy to sell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the shortest notice in the best manner, and warranted, such as bridle & stirrup irons, buckles, tips and saddlebosses, made in the newest fashions; mill brands cut, either in copper or iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, such as clock bells, ear bells for horses, and skillets; the bells he warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILL INKS

☞ Made at the above shop, and at a moderate price The above articles will be done in a masterly manner.

☞ Also Clocks, Watches and Mathematical Instruments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

☞ He has on hand and now offers for sale, at a moderate price, at the above house, sundry articles of gold, silver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, seals, keys, lockets, and breast pins.

The highest price given for old gold, silver, copper brass, pewter or lead.

present, with the Algerines, and will not require paſſports until the expiration of one lunar year—then the paſſports ſhould be completely done and cut—trophies of the marine arms of the U. S. You may depend, that had not Mr. Donaldſon ſucceeded as he did, I had my fears that the Portugueſe would have been admitted on favourable terms, in order to ſurpriſe the neglectful Americans. The U. S. ſhould put no dependence on Portugal, who thro' policy and neceſſity, muſt be ſubſervient to the views and intrigues of the Britiſh and Spaniſh courts.

"Colonel Humphreys has been and is the life and ſoul of this buſineſs, which opens the Mediterranean and extricates from ſlavery the citizens of the United States."

BALTIMORE, JAN. 25.

Arrived the three maſted lugger Muſquetto, belonging to Mr. M'Cauſland, 50 days from Bourdeaux. The captain informs, that when he left that port, no mention was made there of the French having ſuſtained any ſevere loſs in Germany. In lat. 32, was boarded by an Engliſh frigate, who took away his lateſt papers and treated him extremely ill.

PETERSBURG, JAN. 19.

The uncommon weather we have had this winter, has been a matter of ſurprize and diſappointment to many people who had predicted that we ſhould have very ſevere cold weather—We have had but one ſnow this winter, and that laſted but a few hours, and the froſts have been ſo trifling as hardly to be felt. A very conſiderable quantity of rain has fallen within theſe ten days paſt, and which we apprehend will do great damage, from the riſing of the water courſes. James river we are told has riſen conſiderably, and that there is reaſon to fear the bridge at Richmond will again be carried away.—Appamattox river has overflowed all the lower parts of this town, the people have been obliged to move out of their houſes, and if the river continues to riſe, it is apprehended that the houſes will again receive very great damage—the bridge leading to Campbell and Wheeler's Mills, and the ſaw-mill, rebuilt ſince the great freſh in Auguſt laſt, are carried away, and it is likely the bridge leading to Pocohunta's will ſoon follow.

☞ Mr. Randolph's Vindication

may now be had of

Jan 29. J. V. THOMAS, Bookſeller.

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 22, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcription Book is kept open at the Bank for the purpoſe of receiving ſubſcriptions to the augmented ſtock, and will continue open until the whole number of ſhares are filled up.

By order of the board,

GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſh'r.

N. B. Any Bank paper from Philadelphia to Alexandria, will be taken for the mony to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thurſday the 21ſt January next, a ſubſcription will be opened at the Court-houſe in this town, under the direction of the Preſident and Directors of the Bank, for an augmentation of Seventeen Hundred and Fifty ſhares to the capital of the Bank of Alexandria, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, and continue open for 30 days, or until the whole are ſubſcribed—each ſhare is two hundred dollars and payable in the following manner, viz.

Ten dollars for each ſhare at the time of ſubſcribing—Forty dollars more in 60 days—Twenty-five dollars more in 90 days—Fifty dollars more in 105 days—and Seventy-five dollars more in 165 days from the time of opening the ſubſcription.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Caſhier.*

Alex. Dec. 11, '95.

A Store-houſe to Let.

THE ſubſcriber will rent 'till the 14th of November next, the ſtore-houſe on King-ſtreet, corner of Gretter's alley. Wm. HICKMAN.

January 19.

In purſuance of a decree of the county court of Loudoun will be ſold on the ſecond Monday in March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premiſes, for ready money,

Two thirds of Seventy acres of Land lying on the Shanondoah River, near Keys's ferry on which there is a merchant mill; or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the claims of John Potts, and Elizabeth Oſborne, amounting in the whole to about £.900 current money of Virginia, when due attendance will be given by

THOMAS RUTHERFORD,
GEORGE HITE,
JOHN DAVENPORT, } *Com'rs.*

W. Tonkin,

JOINER, CABINET MAKER and GLAZIER,

BEGS leave to inform the public of his having commenced buſineſs in the back part of the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Sweeney, in King-ſtreet, and flatters himſelf that by an indefatigable attention he will merit the favors of thoſe who may be pleaſed to honor him with their commands.

Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1794.

Alexandria, January 30.

In Thurſday's paper was inſerted the extract of a letter from Gibraltar, announcing that a treaty between Spain and the United States, was ſigned at Madrid, on the 27th of October laſt.

The principle object of the treaty was, as we learn, to obtain the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi, and as the treaty is made, there is the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe that America has obtained that *conſummation ſo devoutly to be wiſhed.*

In a late paper it was ſtated, on good grounds, that the emigrations to Kentucky, during the laſt year, amounted to not leſs than about 40 thouſand people. If this navigation is laid open, the numbers will increaſe rapidly.

As ſettlements increaſe on the weſtern waters, the Creeks and other Indian tribes who have done ſo much miſchief on the ſouth weſtern frontiers, will be gradually ſurrounded and ſhut up, as in a bag; and in a few years will probably become as inſignificant as the Six Nations.

The multiplied benefits ariſing from laying open the Miſſiſippi, are already underſtood and anticipated by every man in America. One of the moſt deſirable conſequences will be that of demonſtrating to the weſtern people the propriety of America being united within itſelf. This attainment will tend to confirm that general good humor and confidence ſo requiſite for our exiſtence as a political body, ſo extremely requiſite that we may with ſingular juſtice adopt the national motto of the Republic of Holland: FRANGIMUR, SI COLLIDIMUR.—*We ſhall go to pieces if we duſh againſt each other.*

[Phila. Paper.]

The addreſs of the committee of Public Safety to the Congreſs of the United States, accompanying the flag preſented to that body, is couched in the moſt friendly terms, and is free from thoſe dictatorial expreſſions which ſome of their agents in this country have uſed in their public and private communications.

When Mr. Genet firſt came to America he made a point of repreſenting the independence of the United States as *entirely reſting* on the French alliance;—thus attempting to terrify Americans into all his meaſures, and of courſe into a war with Spain and Great Britain. Subordinate officers of the French Republic have held the ſame language and many weak people have re-echoed it, times without number.

The committee of public ſafety have been more liberal. They ſay only, that every victory of France *ſtrengthened* our independence and happineſs; they allow the Americans to have a *ſhare* of merit in defending their liberties, which ſome of their agents here ſeem diſpoſed to deny.

The ſame obſervations are applicable to the addreſs of Mr. Adet, who ſays, the French were prepared for liberty by aiding the Americans to acquire theirs. Such ideas are juſt, and they place the connection of the two nations on its proper baſis, without that aſſuming dictatorial tone, which tends only to offend and diſguſt the American people.

Equally agreeable is the anſwer of the Preſident to theſe addreſſes. His language expreſſes the ſincere regard he has for the French nation and for Republican Government; and his joy at the proſpect of a Conſtitution in that country, which by taking the direct exerciſe of legiſlative power out of the hands of the people, and placing it in legal repreſentatives, erects the ſteady dominion of law, on the ruins of faction, artificial and ſecret clubs.

In ſuch ſentiments, all Americans will unite with fervor and ſincerity. Such are the genuine effuſions of real patriotiſm. Such are the ſentiments of the ſupporters of the Preſident, during his adminiſtration and eſpecially during the perils of the laſt three years.

Indeed ſince the diſſolutions of the private clubs in France and the adminiſtration of the government by the legal repreſentatives of the nation, the effuſions of federal republicans in the United States have been returning from the alienation to which they had been driven by the treacherous conduct of their firſt miniſter, and the intrigues which threatened us with a proſtration of law and order and the miſeries of a civil convulſion. *Vivat Reſpublica. Vivat Lex!*

CHARACTER OF PAINE.

BY MADAM ROLAND.

"Among the perſons whom I occaſionally received at my houſe, was Thomas Paine. He had received the right of citizenſhip in France, as one of thoſe celebrated ſtrangers whom the French Republic ought to haſten to call to its boſom. He was well known by thoſe writings which had been ſo ſerviceable to the public cauſe in the American Revolution; as alſo for others which might in all probability cauſe a ſimilar revolution to take place in England. I will not permit myſelf to perform a judgement of his talents, becauſe he underſtood of the French language but little, and did not ſpeak it at all. I was about an equal miſtreſs of the Engliſh language. My opinion was formed more by liſtening to his converſation with others, that by any which he held with me. The boldneſs of his thoughts, the originality of his ſtile, thoſe blunt truths which he daringly threw out, even before thoſe to whom they would be the moſt offenſive, muſt have been attended by great effects. But I ſhould ſuppoſe him more calculated to ſow, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, the ſparks of combuſtion, than to diſcuſs the baſis, or prepare the model of a free government.

Paine is more fitted to ſtricke the light of revolution, than to aſſiſt in the formation of a conſtitution. He ſeizes upon and eſtabliſhes great principles, in the expulſion of which he renders them evident to the meaneſt capacities. He would enchant his hearer at a patriotic club, or render enthuſiaſtic the libation at a popular dinner: but in the cool diſcuſſions of a committee, or the regulated labours of a legiſlator, he was not equal to his countryman, David Williams, who had alſo been received a French citizen, but had not been elected to the convention. The government requeſted his preſence in Paris and his aſſiſtance. He remained there ſome months, conferring with the adminiſtration and the leading members of the convention. Of a ſound underſtanding, of a benevolent mind, he ſeemed to me to be as capable of combining all the ſources of happineſs to man, as Paine was of feeling and developing thoſe abuſes which produced their miſery and degraded humanity."

Some method, ſays a correſpondent, of publiſhing the laws of the Union, equally extenſive and effectual, has become neceſſary for the Federal Legiſlature, if that reſpectable body would preſerve the confidence of their moſt ſteady ſupporters, the great body of the American farmers. If the laws paſſed at each ſeſſion of Congreſs were publiſhed and diſperſed in each ſtate, either in pamphlets or in the public papers, there would be an end to doubt, uncertainty and miſrepreſentation; and the expence of publiſhing, compared with that of enacting them, would be almoſt nothing: and who would object to a moderate ſum expended for the people, the ſole object of which was to render the laws of the U. S. better underſtood, and more extenſively known? At preſent they are almoſt as much unknown to the people in the country, as the laws of France or Ruſſia.

☞ *The Northern Mail had not arrived when this day's paper was ready for preſs.*

A Valuable Mill-Seat.

TO be let for a term of years, a valuable and eligible MILL-SEAT, on the river Potomak, in the county of Loudoun, 18 miles above the Great Falls of Potomak, 35 from the city of Waſhington, and 3 miles from Leeſburgh. This ſituation is in the heart of a fertile and well ſettled part of the country, where wheat is the principal article of cultivation. The advantages of water tranſportation to the markets of George-Town, the city of Waſhington, and Alexandria, from this place, makes it peculiarly an object for thoſe who may be diſpoſed to engage in the milling buſineſs.

The above mentioned ſeat is on a never failing Limeſtone ſtream, generally known by the name of the Big Springs, and has all the advantages which are well known to reſult from ſo favourable a ſituation.

Particulars may be known by applying to the proprietor near the ſpot.

BURGESS BALL.

December 12, 1795.

COAL.

3,000 buſhels on hand and for ſale

By R. HAMILTON.

Notice.

The Members of "The Mechanical Relief Society of Alexandria" are hereby informed that their ſtated quarterly meeting will be held at William M'Knight's on Monday the 1ſt day of February next, at half paſt 7 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Preſident,

Wm. SUMMERS, Sec'ry.

January 22.

H. Wilbar

BEGS leave reſpectfully to inform his friends and the public, that Spring Garden is again open.

January 23.

FOR SALE,

A Healthy likely young Negro man, about twenty one years of age, and very ingenious at any thing he is put to, and will make a good tradeſman—Inquire of the Printer.

WHEREAS the Partnerſhip of Darling & Earp is to be diſſolved on the 1ſt day of February next, all thoſe who have any demands againſt them are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement; and thoſe who are indebted to them are deſired to make payment on or before the 1ſt day of February, 1796.

DARLING & EARP.

Alexandria, Dec. 1, '95.

The ſubſcriber's property, fronting on Union and extending from Wolfe to Duke-ſtreets, having ſuffered material injury by perſons digging and carrying land and dirt therefrom, ſhe hereby gives notice that a treſpaſſer hereafter will be proſecuted.

B. KIRK.

TO BE RENTED,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

A Store, Counting-Room and Cellar, in complete order for the reception of goods. For buſineſs the ſtand is equal perhaps to any in Town. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, three doors above Capt. Jeſſe Taylor's, on King-Street. EDMUND EDMONDS.

Alexandria, December 29, 1795.

A School.

HAVING met with satisfactory encouragement, since the removal of my school from the court house of Fauquier, to my retired station in Prince William county, near the Red-house; I take occasion here to express my gratitude to the public for the favours which have been conferred upon, and for the confidence which has been reposed in me, as a professor in so important an office; trusting that, could I suppose it necessary, I might easily make it appear, by gentlemen of independence, erudition and candour, who have honored me with their attention at the examinations of my pupils, that presumptive evidence has been afforded of my having been faithful and strict in the performance of my duty—The present vacation will expire about the 20th inst. when the school will be again open for the reception of students; and of the branches which I have studied myself, I mean to profess, if time and the number of classics will admit of it, those only with which I have been much delighted, to wit: the Latin and Greek Languages, Arithmetic, Algebra, elementary geometry, trigonometry and practical geometry: but it should be observed, that I shall teach the sciences here mentioned in the order in which they stand above, it being the order required by the systems that obtained at Princeton College, when I was there, and which probably are taught there still. Also my students shall be exercised in writing, reading, public speaking, orthography, the etymologies of English words derived from the Latin and Greek; and those who may be somewhat advanced in the classics shall be instructed in English grammar, which is the mode adopted at the Princeton College.—On the 15th of June and the 16th of December, my school will be subjected to an examination, when gentlemen unbiassed, independent, free from faction, and of literary information, will both honor and oblige me by attending. On the days subsequent to the examinations, the students will exhibit in public speaking, and the vacations will ensue immediately: the first three weeks, and the second four. The prices of country produce and of commodities in general much inhanced, and the nominal value of money proportionably depreciated, I have determined to raise my price of tuition, for the present year, from six to seven pounds per ann. one half to be paid in advance, and the balance at the expiration of the year. Apprehending it might be misrepresented to my prejudice, I take the liberty, by way of anticipation, to announce to the public, that having from experience discovered that the rewards of teaching afford a very precarious subsistance, I have resolved to introduce agriculture upon my farm; but have employed a man to superintend that business for me; whence I may and do, here pledge my honor, that I will not in consequence thereof, submit to any diversion of attention from my school—inasmuch as from a particular fondness of classical studies, notwithstanding the dissuasions of some connections and friends, I attached myself at an early period of life to the profession in which I have embarked, conceiving it to be both honorable and eminently important to mankind; The public may rationally conclude that I shall continue in the prosecution of it, probably throughout life, and where I now am, let my encouragement be great or small. Various decent and reputable families in the neighborhood, and particularly side of the Broad-Run, have prepared for they on my reception of boarders, whom they will accommodate upon the most reasonable terms that can be expected. The period for which Mr. Thomas Russel and myself contracted to take boarders in co-partnership being now at an end, I shall undertake to accommodate a few upon my own footing, at the rate of eighteen pounds per annum, exclusive of bedding, and mending, except that of stockings; one half to be paid in advance, and the residue at the conclusion of the year. The morals of the youths shall be strictly overlooked, and those who may live with me, shall whilst the length of the nights will admit of it, be obliged to attend to their studies by candle-light.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

January 1, 1796.

MRS. TRUGEN,

IN consequence of the late decease of her husband, judges it advisable to decline the business of Store-keeping, and begs leave to inform the Ladies of Alexandria, that she has taken an apartment in the house occupied by Mr. STEEL, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, near the wharf in Prince street, where she will immediately open the business of MANTUA-MAKER, and other branches of needle-work—as her sole attention will be employed in this line, and all possible care taken to please, she hopes to receive every due encouragement from her fellow-citizens.

Alexandria, Jan. 22, 1796.

City of Washington, January 11, '96.

Wanted

AT the Capitol and President's house 120 Good Labourers to be hired by the year. Sixty Dollars per annum and accommodations will be given—the masters finding them cloaths: if sick they will be attended by a physician at the public expence—no deduction for time on account of sickness; but the labourers must not be withdrawn from public employment earlier than the 20th December next.—Wages to be paid quarterly.

For the commr's of the City of Washington,
ELISHA O. WILLIAMS.

A Cook wanted for a Tavern.

LIBERAL wages will be given to one who can come well recommended—a single man would be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.

Mandeville and Jamesson

HAVE for sale at their store on Fairfax street, the following articles, which they will dispose of by wholesale and retail, for cash or the usual credits, viz.

Jamaica and Windward Island Rum;
Cognac Brandy;
Holland Geneva;
London bottled Porter;
Madeira, Sherry, Port, Claret, } *WINES Of the best quality in casks & bottles;*
Lisbon, Calcavella, Malaga, Teneriffe, } *Do. do. in pipes quarter casks*
Muscovado Sugars in hhds. & barrels.
Loaf and lump do. in barrels;
Souchong, Hyson, } *TEAS of different qualities.*
Young Hyson, Imperial, } *Do. of the best do.*
Havannah Segars in boxes;
Bourbon Coffee, Green do. } *In bags and barrels.*
Coffee in bags;
Pepper in do.

Mace and ground ginger, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, cloves and allspice, with a variety of pickles and mustard in bottles.

☞ *Wanted to hire*—An able bodied free man, as a Porter—good wages will be given and it is expected none

Apply who cannot give sufficient proof of sobriety and honesty.

Alexandria, Nov. 3, 1795.

For Sale.

LOAF and lump SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Muscovado SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Imperial and young Hyson TEAS by the chest or smaller quantity,
Jamaica and Antigua Rum by the hhd. or barrel,
Old Cogniac Brandy by the barrel or gallon,
Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga Wines in quarter casks,
Claret in cases of 2½ doz. each,
Bottled Porter by the barrel of 2 doz. each,
Molasses by the hhd. or barrel.
Glass ware assorted in barrels,
10 by 8 Window Glass,
Fig blue by the cag,
8d. 12d. and 20d. nails,
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
Dutch Linens, &c.

Robert Allison.

JUST IMPORTED,

By POMERY & ISABELL,

In the Peggy, arrived at George-Town, which they now offer for Sale, at their Store in King-Street,

A neat Assortment of

Manchester Goods,

Of remarkably low Sterling prices;
A large, new and elegant assortment of

Gilt & plated, burnished & common Metal Buttons;

Handsome

New Carpeting;

A quantity of

Cotton and Worsted Hosiery:

These, and many other articles, they have on hand (as the Fall Season for selling is somewhat advanced) they are determined to render low, but they will make it an object worthy particular attention for Cash.

N. B. As Mr. Pomery, of this house, on his return from England, has arrived at the Northward, he is daily expected with an additional supply of Goods.

Alexandria, Nov. 12. 1795.

ANDREW WALES

Takes this method of acquainting his friends and the public in general,

THAT HE HAS FOR SALE,
At his BREWERY,
STRONG & SMALL

B E E R.

He has also
GRAINS & YEAST
For Sale,
And continues to purchase Barley as usual.

N. B. Hops for sale by the bag or smaller quantity

Alexandria, Dec. 6, '95.

☞ THE Partnership of *Thomas Williams & Joseph Cary*, under the firm of *Williams & Cary*, being this day dissolved, by mutual consent, they earnestly request all those indebted to them will immediately pay their respective balances; and all those who have any demands against them are requested to bring them in for liquidation.

THOMAS WILLIAMS,
JOSEPH CARY.

Alexandria, December 31, 1795.

☞ The subscriber intends to confine himself to the Commission Business, and will be happy in receiving the Orders of his Friends, assuring them the utmost attention to their interest will be constantly exerted.

T. WILLIAMS.

Lime-stone and Lime wanted

THE Directors of the Potomack Company wish to purchase Three Thousand Cubic Feet of Lime-stone, each piece to be not less than two feet by four, nor less than four inches thick—also a quantity not less than Six Thousand Bushels of good unslacked Lime; to be delivered at the lower end of the Canal, at the Great Falls, one sixth part of each article before the 15th of March next; one sixth by the first of April following, and the remainder before the 15th of May next.—Those who wish to contract for either or both these articles, will please to send their proposals in writing to either of the Directors, at George-Town or Alexandria, before the first Monday in February next. The payments will be made agreeable to the sellers.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President.
G. GILPIN, J. KEITH, } Directors at Alexandria.
J. TEMPLEMAN, T. LEAR, } Directors at George Town.

Potomack Company.

THE Stockholders on the new subscription to the Potomack Company, are required to pay to *William Hartshorne*, Treasurer, on or before the first day of March next, ten pouns per cent. on the amount of each share by them held.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President.
GEORGE GILPIN,
JAMES KEITH,
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
TOBIAS LEAR, } Directors.

Alex. Dec. 22, 1795.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *Richard Lee*, late of Lee-Hall, in Westmoreland County are requested to bring them in, that they may be adjusted; and all persons who are indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to me.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Administrator.

Loudoun County, October 6, 1795.

By virtue of the powers vested in us by an act of the General Assembly of the state of Maryland, entitled, *an act for erecting a bridge over the Eastern Branch of Potomac river*,

WE do hereby give notice that books will be opened by us at Leslie's Tavern in the city of Washington, on the fourth Monday in February next for receiving and entering subscriptions for shares in the said bridge, which are two hundred dollars each, and will be collected at such times, and in such portions as the work may require.

N. B. The Act is published in the Federal Intelligencer and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

NOTLEY YOUNG,
Dan. CARROLL of Duddington,
Wm. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
GEORGE WALKER,

☞ The opening of the books is postponed till the fourth Monday in February as above.

Washington, December 17th, 1795.

I have now on hand, which I will

sell low for cash, viz. 8 by 10, 10 by 12 and 12 by 14 window glass, white soap of an excellent quality by the box, tanners,' lamp and linseed oil, by the barrel, one thousand gallons of Stone Ware assorted, with an assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and painters' Colours

George Drinker.

Alexandria, 8mo. 17, 1795.

Copper and Tin Manufactory.

JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Lynchburg to this place, in a house in King-street, two doors above M'Knight's tavern, where he intends to carry on his business in all its various branches, such as making and mending all kind of gold, silver, copper and tin work. He likewise tins old copper tea kettles, sauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his business, may be had either by wholesale or retail, and those who buy to sell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the shortest notice in the best manner, and warranted, such as bridle bits, stirrup irons, buckles, tips and saddle-bosses, made in the newest fashions; mill brands cut, either in copper or iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, such as clock bells, ear bells for horses, and skillets; the bells he warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILL INKS

Made at the above shop, and at a moderate price The above articles will be done in a masterly manner.

☞ Also Clocks, Watches and Mathematical Instruments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

☞ He has on hand and now offers for sale, at a moderate price, at the above house, sundry articles of gold, silver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, seals, keys, lockets, and breast pins.

The highest price given for old gold, silver, copper brass, pewter or lead.